

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE United States Patent and Trademark Office Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450 www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/764,621	01/18/2001	Takatoshi Tsujimura	JP919990067US1 7849	
48150	7590 06/02/2005		EXAMINER	
MCGINN & GIBB, PLLC			NGUYEN, DUNG T	
8321 OLD CC SUITE 200	OURTHOUSE ROAD		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
VIENNA, VA 22182-3817			2871	

DATE MAILED: 06/02/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

·		enc.
	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summany	09/764,621	TSUJIMURA ET AL.
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit
7, 144, 100 04.75	Dung Nguyen	2871
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	ears on the cover sheet with the	correspondence address
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPL' THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply of 18 NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period volume to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be ti y within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) da vill apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS fron , cause the application to become ABANDON	mely filed ys will be considered timely. In the mailing date of this communication. ED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
Status		
Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>04 M</u> This action is FINAL . 2b)⊠ This Since this application is in condition for alloware closed in accordance with the practice under E	action is non-final. nce except for formal matters, pr	
Disposition of Claims		
4) Claim(s) 1-7,9-18 is/are pending in the applica 4a) Of the above claim(s) 3 is/are withdrawn fro 5) Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) Claim(s) 1,2,4-7 and 9-18 is/are rejected. 7) Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/o Application Papers 9) The specification is objected to by the Examine 10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) accomplicant may not request that any objection to the	om consideration. r election requirement. r. epted or b) objected to by the	
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct		
11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex	* * * *	•
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119		
a) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority document 2. Certified copies of the priority document 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority application from the International Bureau * See the attached detailed Office action for a list	s have been received. s have been received in Applicat rity documents have been receiv u (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	tion No red in this National Stage
Attachment(s)	_	
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail D 5) Notice of Informal I 6) Other:	

DETAILED ACTION

Applicant's amendment dated 03/04/2005 has been received and entered. By the amendment, claims 1-2, 4-7 and 9-18 are now pending in the application.

Applicant's arguments dated 03/04/2005 have been considered but are moot in view of the new grounds of rejection as follow:

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

- 1. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:
 - The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.
- 2. Claim 13 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Regarding claim 13, it is confusing and unclear whether "a display electrode" in claim is the same as based claim 1. In addition, if such display electrodes are the same, it is unclear how the display electrode can be formed on the polymer layer (i.e., first polarization layer) while the first polarization layer formed on the display electrode as recited in claim 1.

Appropriate correction is required

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

Application/Control Number: 09/764,621

Art Unit: 2871

- (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 4. Claims 1-2 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jones et al., US Patent No. 6,417,899, in view of Ichihashi, US Patent No. 6,686,980.

Regarding claims 1-2, Jones et al. disclose a liquid crystal display (LCD) device (figure 2) comprising:

- an array substrate (3) having a driving element (thin film transistors, TFTs), a display electrode (7);
 - . a first polarization layer (53);
 - . a liquid crystal layer (11);
- a color filter substrate (29) having a color filter (23/25/27), a common electrode (15), wherein the first polarization layer is set between the array substrate and the color filter substrate;
 - . a second polarization layer (31);
- a backlight unit (51), wherein light reflected from the array substrate inherently returns to the backlight unit without passing through other layers., so that the brightness of the liquid crystal display is improved compared to the case of an LCD having light reflected from the array substrate returns to the backlight unit passing through a polarization layer.

Jones et al., however, do not disclose the first polarization layer over the display electrode. Ichihashi does disclose a polarizing film (16) can be formed over a display electrode (ITO film 12). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the

Application/Control Number: 09/764,621

Art Unit: 2871

invention was made to employ a polarization layer over a display electrode as shown by Ichihashi in order to obtain an LCD device having excellent visual angle characteristic (col. 3, line 15).

5. Claims 4-6, 11-12, 14-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jones et al., US Patent No. 6,417,899, in view of Ichihashi, US Patent No. 6,686,980, further in view of Applicants admitted prior art (APA), figures 11-12.

Regarding the above claims, the modification to Jones et al. discloses the claimed invention as described above; the modification to Jones et al. does not explicitly disclose a switching element (reflecting gate/source/drain electrode). APA does disclose an array substrate comprising a switching element as claimed (see figures 11-12). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention was made to form a switching element (i.e., thin film transistor, TFT) for driving a display device. In addition, since the switching element formed underneath the polarization layer (as modified by Ichihashi), all light reflected would return back to backlight without passing any layers.

Regarding claims 11-12, although Jones et al. do not disclose a polymer layer having a polarization elements as a polarization layer, Ichihashi does disclose a polymerizable dichroic dyes can be used for forming an anisotropic film having a polarizing property (i.e., polarization layer). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to form the Jones et al. first polarization layer (53) by a polymer layer and having a polarization property as shown by Ichihashi in order to improve a display characteristic (e.g., visual angle characteristic) (col. 3, line 15). It should be noted that part of the display electrode would inherently connecting to the TFT for driving purposes.

6. Claims 7 and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jones et al., US Patent No. 6,417,899, in view of Applicant's submitted prior art, Yoshihiro, JP 9-331066.

Regarding the above claims, Jones et al. disclose the claimed invention as described above except for a reflection film. Yoshihiro does disclose a reflection film (28, 30) being formed in an area (e.g., gap) between the display electrode and the wiring (of the TFT) over the array substrate (figure 1) corresponding to an area in the liquid crystal layer in which a liquid crystal material is orient in a not-purposed direction (i.e., a direction different from an original orientation direction, outside display region) when applying a voltage to the liquid crystal layer. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention was made to form a reflection film in the Jones et al. device as shown by Yoshihiro in order to improve a display contrast in an LCD device (see abstract).

7. Claim 9 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jones et al., US Patent No. 6,417,899, in view of Applicant's submitted prior art, Yoshihiro, JP 9-331066, further in view of Ichihashi, US Patent No. 6,686,980.

Regarding claim 9, the modification to Jones et al. discloses the claimed invention as described above except for the polarization layer formed between the array substrate and the color substrate. Ichihashi does disclose a polarizing film (16) can be formed over a display electrode (ITO film 12). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention was made to employ a polarization layer over a display electrode as shown by Ichihashi in order to obtain an LCD device having excellent visual angle characteristic (col. 3, line 15).

Art Unit: 2871

Note: claim 13 has not been rejected or indicated allowable since the scope of claims 13 is not clear. Applicant need to amend such claim in order to clarify the claimed invention.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Dung Nguyen whose telephone number is 571-272-2297. The examiner can normally be reached on Tuesday-Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Robert H. Kim can be reached on 571-272-2293. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 8\$6-217-91\$97 (toll-free).

DN 05/25/2005 Dung Nguyen Primary Examiner Art Unit 2871